



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 27, NUMBER 10

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER 11, 1957

## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### RED SCIENCE VICTORY

The continued Soviet scientific triumphs are proof beyond doubt that most of us in this country have underestimated the ability and determination of the Soviet Union to produce weapons and devices second to none in destructive possibilities.

How can we deal with the ever-growing threat of Russian communism?

What must we do, without delay, to catch and surpass the Reds in the life-or-death missile race?

These are questions worthy of a great deal of thought on the part of Americans. We shall deal with this subject in a major article next week.

### TO HONOR VETERANS

Communities across the country are holding special observances today, November 11, to honor all those who served the nation in the armed forces. In the past, November 11 was observed as Armistice Day—the day on which fighting in World War I came to an end in 1918. But, in 1954, November 11 was officially proclaimed as the date to pay honor and tribute to our war veterans.

### U. S. SURPLUSES

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has a number of new orders for America's surplus farm products. He recently went on an 11-nation tour through Europe and Asia to find additional customers for our unused farm crops.

### FOREIGN SHORTAGES

In Rome, meanwhile, delegates of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) have been discussing a problem that is very much different from the one Mr. Benson has. While our Secretary of Agriculture is concerned with getting rid of an overabundance of food, FAO is faced with the problem of food shortages.

The big topic of discussion at current FAO talks is this: How can the world's food production be increased to keep pace with the rapid population growth in many countries?

### STUDENTS FROM ABROAD

Just about every country and territory on the face of the globe is represented in our schools and colleges. Some 40,000 students from 136 different lands are attending American schools this year. So says the Institute of International Education—an organization that supervises many of our student-exchange programs.

Almost a third of the visiting students are from the Far East. Around a fifth of them hail from Latin America, while the rest are from other sections of the globe. Canada has more students in our schools than any other single country. Next in line are Nationalist China and South Korea.



A GOOD EDUCATION can help you toward a useful, well-adjusted, happy life

## Nation Studies Schools

American Education Week Is Focusing Widespread Attention On Their Responsibilities and Their Needs

THE annual observance of American Education Week is under way. It began yesterday, November 10, and will continue through November 16. America is taking a close look at her schools during this period.

One point of interest is the rapid growth in student population. Including all levels, from kindergarten through college, U. S. schools now serve an estimated total of 43,135,000 youths—the largest number in history. Approximately 25 per cent of all the people in the United States are now attending school. No other nation of the world reports a higher percentage.

In examining our schools, however, we should look at more than mere attendance figures. We need to know how well the nation's classrooms are equipped to perform their job—to train the millions of youths who enter their doors. Questions of this kind receive special attention during Education Week.

**Definite topics.** The current observance is sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education and several private groups. Slogan for the week, as announced by these sponsors, is: "An educated people moves freedom forward."

Also, there are special topics for each day.

Yesterday's was "Education for moral values," and today's is "Education for responsible citizenship." Daily subjects for the rest of the week are as follows: *Tuesday*—"What our schools should achieve." *Wednesday*—"Ways to provide better education." *Thursday*—"Our community's teachers." *Friday*—"Our school-community relationships." *Saturday*—"Our own responsibility for better schools."

Careful examination of these topics will show that they are grouped around 2 major themes: (1) What the schools are supposed to do, and (2) what they need. In discussing these, let's start with the tasks that our schools are expected to perform.

**For the nation.** "Schools," says President Eisenhower, "are strong points in our national defense. Our schools are more important than . . . Nike batteries, more necessary than . . . radar warning nets, and more powerful even than . . . energy from the atom."

"This is true [because] modern weapons must be manned by highly educated personnel [and because] our

(Concluded on page 2)

## Global Struggle Centers on Asia

America's Role in World May Be Affected by Events On Big Continent

CARLOS P. Romulo, Philippine Ambassador to our country and a staunch friend of America, told an audience not long ago that the United States is, in one sense, "an underdeveloped area."

"It is an underdeveloped area when it comes to understanding Asia and its billion human beings," he said. "It makes all the difference in the world whether the American people understand the crowded millions who inhabit Asia. Your destiny, Asia's destiny, the world's very survival may depend on such an understanding on your part."

"You need not necessarily agree with the Indians, the Burmese, the Chinese, the Pakistanis, the Ceylonese, the Indonesians, or indeed the Filipinos, but you need to know what makes them tick."

Today's headlines back up Romulo's assertion. Asia is a continent in tumult. From the Mediterranean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, there is change and conflict.

As old ways yield to new, as colonialism dies and nationalism flourishes, this sprawling continent has become the principal area where western democracy and communism contend for supremacy. What happens here may well determine whether or not the United States retains a position of leadership in world affairs.

**Vast continent.** Asia, largest of the continents, covers one-third of the earth's surface. It is bigger than North and South America combined.

Its 30 nations range in size from Lebanon—smaller than Connecticut—to the Asian part of the Soviet Union—more than twice as big as the United States.

If one viewed Asia from a space satellite, he would observe immediately a great twisted mass of mountains in and around Tibet. From this lofty elevation, the land slopes downward toward the Arctic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. On the coastal plains, great rivers wind to the sea.

A region of extremes, Asia claims both the highest spot in the world—Mt. Everest (along the Tibet-Nepal frontier) with an elevation of more than 29,000 feet—and the lowest—the Dead Sea area (on the Jordan-Israel border), 1,290 feet below sea level.

In certain Mongolian deserts, rain has never been known to fall, but in the Philippines 45 inches of rain have been recorded within 24 hours. Winter temperatures in Siberia have reached 90 degrees below zero. Summer thermometer readings of more than 130 degrees above zero have been

(Continued on page 4)



# American Education Week

(Concluded from page 1)

defense must always rest on clear [understanding] of the basic values we seek to protect."

We have been hearing a great deal in recent years—and especially since the launching of Russia's Sputnik No. 1—about America's urgent need for training larger numbers of engineers and scientists. This is a point on which practically all observers agree. Certainly we cannot expect to continue as a first-rate world power if our technological skills lag behind those of rival nations.

Nevertheless, science and engineering alone are not enough. The schools must encourage young people to take active interest in the work of national, state, and local governments. They must help develop well-informed citizens who will know how to direct this nation's scientific skills and its industrial power along proper lines.

Large-scale training both in science and in citizenship is essential to our survival as a great and strong country. Scientific progress will do us no good unless we understand how to use it properly.

On the other hand, a nation of highly cultured citizens can be destroyed if it lags behind in such matters as weapons development. The treacherous reefs of time and history are strewn with the wreckage of cultured and rich nations that neglected their defensive strength.

So the question resolves itself in this way: We need a maximum of scientific progress and development, but we must see to it that man controls science rather than that science conquers and destroys man.

**For the individual.** Besides their responsibility to the nation as a whole, our schools also have a responsibility to the individual student. They are, for one thing, expected to teach vocational skills that will help him earn a living. Schools go further along this line now than in earlier times.

Many years ago, America's colleges trained few people except the young men who wanted to enter such professions as law and the ministry. High schools, which concentrated on preparing students for college, devoted most of their time to such subjects as literature and Latin. Elementary schools taught little beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Early high schools and colleges were not intended for the vast majority of

people. Most Americans, until fairly recently, never went beyond the elementary grades. In 1890, only 7 per cent of the nation's high-school-age boys and girls were actually attending high school. By now, the figure has risen to approximately 85 per cent.

Sometimes, because of the distractions of life today, students are tempted to leave high school and start earning wages from full-time jobs. The young person who does this is usually making a big mistake. According to recent estimates, the average high school graduate can expect his life's earnings to total at least \$30,000 more than those of the person who started high school but did not finish.

In an attempt to serve the needs of American youth, schools have greatly expanded the number and variety of courses which they offer. (See historical feature on page 8.) The idea behind this expansion is to help equip young people for their careers, encourage them to make better use of the added leisure that Americans now have, and—in general—prepare them to meet the problems of modern life.

Do we have so many subjects and courses today, however, that proper attention can't be given to any?

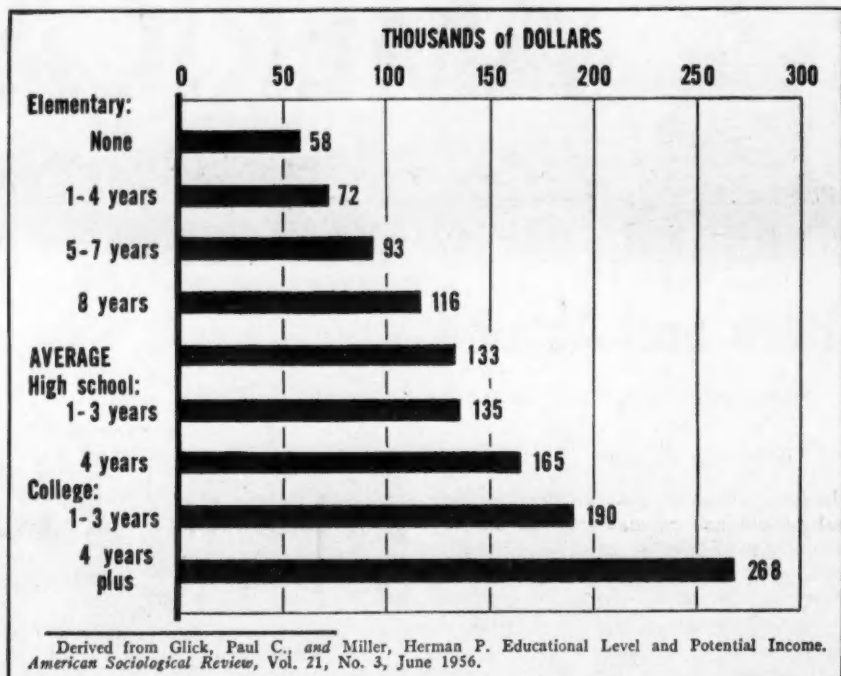
Is education being spread too thin? Are schools concentrating too much on the average or the poor students, and neglecting those who have exceptional scholastic abilities?

Some Americans answer "Yes" to these questions. They want to eliminate what they call educational "frills" and get down to "basic learning." It is contended that such subjects as English, mathematics, science, and history should be mastered rather than just "tasted."

Others contend that modern life requires each of us to be equipped to handle a variety of problems and situations, and that present courses are needed for turning out well-rounded and well-adjusted individuals. Superior students, it is argued, have plenty of opportunities to develop their maximum possibilities under the present procedure.

**The schools' needs.** As the schools go on to provide more and more kinds of instruction for more and more pupils, their needs multiply.

We are putting up buildings at the rate of about 70,000 classrooms annually. Even so, according to the Na-



**LIFETIME EARNINGS** average higher for men with the most schooling

tional Education Association, lack of classroom space forced about 840,000 pupils last year to attend school in shifts, or for half-day sessions. There is no indication that conditions this year are better, says the NEA.

The nation also has a shortage of qualified teachers. The U. S. Office of Education estimates that we now need about 135,000 more than are available.

Such shortages as exist today are felt mainly in the elementary and high schools. Colleges expect overcrowding within the next several years, as they begin to feel the effects of the sharp birth-rate increase which occurred just after World War II.

According to the latest available figures, Americans are now spending about 15½ billion dollars per year on education. This is a large sum, but is it large enough? Certain groups answer as follows:

"This country's total expenditure for education represents only 4½ per cent of the national income. In view of the schools' growing responsibilities, such a figure is extremely low.

"We should start providing new classrooms and other school facilities at a faster rate. Also, we should boost teachers' salaries, so that capable young people will be attracted to this vital profession in larger numbers, and so that first-raters now engaged in teaching will continue.

"Critics argue that our nation can't afford to spend additional money on its schools. What it really can't afford, though, is to neglect them."

Certain other groups, while agreeing that education is extremely important to our country, contend that the schools are not being slighted. They argue:

"In general, the United States is taking good care of its educational needs.

"According to the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, this country is already building more than enough classrooms to keep up with the current growth in its school population. It also is catching up with the backlog of shortages that accumulated during the 1930's and early 1940's—years of war and depression when very little construction took place.

"There is no great school 'crisis' or 'emergency' such as numerous organizations pretend to see."

As this dispute continues, people of each community and state should take

a close look to determine what the real situation is in their particular area.

**Sources of money.** In America today, state and local governments carry most of the financial burden connected with the public schools. Under certain conditions, they can get some aid from the federal treasury. For instance, Uncle Sam gives money to help build new schools in towns whose populations have greatly increased because of defense enterprises located nearby.

For quite a long time there has been a bitter argument as to whether the federal government should provide a larger share of the money that we spend on education. This became a major topic of congressional debate during 1956, and again in 1957. In each case, the lawmakers decided against an expanded program of federal aid for school construction.

Americans who oppose such aid put forth the following arguments:

"We realize that school facilities in some areas need improvement. But we believe that the job of financing such improvement should be left to the states and the communities.

"This country should try to cut federal spending and taxation. If national taxes were trimmed, the state and local governments could more easily obtain revenue from their people for schools and other purposes.

"Nearly everybody agrees that the schools should be kept under state and local control. Any sizable degree of U. S. financial aid would almost certainly bring federal domination."

People who seek a large-scale federal program of school aid reply as follows:

"Some states are less prosperous than others. Uncle Sam should help these poorer states finance their schools, since education is a national as well as a local problem.

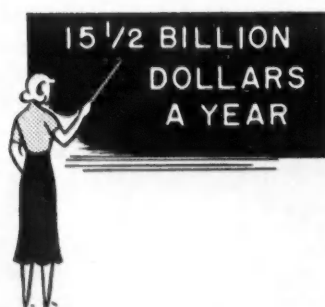
"Even some of the wealthier states say that they need outside help in order to provide good schools for their growing populations.

"U. S. aid would not result in federal domination of our school systems. The national government would simply furnish money, in specified amounts, to the state or local school authorities. These state or local officials would manage the use of such funds."

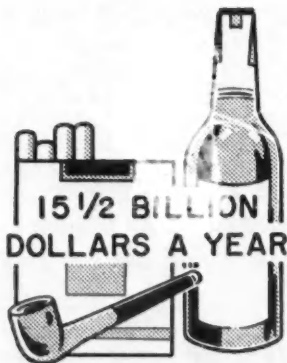
The federal-aid controversy—among others—is sure to receive a great deal of attention during Education Week.

—By TOM MYER

## AMERICANS ARE SPENDING —



For All Education—  
Public and Private



For Tobacco and  
Alcoholic Beverages

DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

IS THIS a wise distribution of spending on the part of the American people?



## Honesty Crusade

By Clay Coss

A RECENT article in *Parade* describes the work of Norman Jaspan. His firm provides consultants and investigators for business companies all over the country. These special agents have discovered hundreds of cases in which members of business firms have engaged in dishonest practices that have hurt their companies and ruined their careers.

As a result of his surveys, Mr. Jaspan estimates that 25 per cent of all people are consistently dishonest, and that another 50 per cent are dishonest part of the time.

At about the same time this article appeared, S. R. Bernstein, editor of *Advertising Age*, pointed out in a speech that every person has the basic urge to succeed. He then said:

"But America and the world have permitted this wonderful urge, this basic human need, to become diseased and warped. And maybe advertising, along with a host of other things, is more than a little to blame for this, too. Maybe we have done so good a job of building up wealth and influence and a solid gold Cadillac as symbols of suc-



Clay Coss

cess and social stature that we cease to wonder, or to care, how an individual gets his wealth or his influence or his solid gold Cadillac. Just so he has them. . . . "Right now it is smart and sophisticated and fashionable and popular . . . to worship success and power and money and influence, and don't be silly about old-fashioned virtues and morals. The important thing is to get yours; and the more you get, the faster and more ruthlessly you get it, the more stature and status you'll have in society."

Mr. Bernstein concluded his speech with an appeal for "a crusade to make decency fashionable—and to make cheats and chisellers and hoodlums and juvenile delinquents less popular."

Nothing could be smarter than for Americans—young and old—to support a crusade of this kind. For dishonesty brings unhappiness to large numbers of individuals, and weakens our nation in many ways. Cheating and crookedness are contagious. The more these evils spread, the more they endanger our day-to-day human relationships, and the more they threaten the welfare of our country.

Each of us can help to combat this vicious disease by practicing honesty at all times, under all circumstances. In addition, we can work with others who are carrying on campaigns of education to combat cheating and dishonesty in homes, schools, occupations, and every walk of life.

While Mr. Bernstein is right in saying that certain people have become rich and influential through shady practices, a great many others have been caught in their dishonest acts, and have suffered imprisonment, the wreckage of careers, and disgrace for them and their families. Even those who gain material rewards by cheating cannot possibly enjoy the inner contentment and satisfaction possessed by honest people.



CENTRAL SQUARE in Beirut, capital of Lebanon. The city is more modern than many others in the Middle East. Note movie theater in the background.

## Lebanon Against Reds

Little Land May Help Keep Peace in Middle East

TINY Lebanon is taking a limited stand beside the free world in efforts to combat the spread of communism in the Middle East.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Charles Malik explained his country's position in a recent speech before the United Nations General Assembly.

Problems of the Middle East cannot be solved by "an alliance with communism," Malik declared. In opposing the Reds, Malik said, Lebanon "unreservedly ranges itself on the side of the free world."

But, Malik warned, Lebanon intends to keep its ties with fellow Arab lands. His country, the foreign minister said, would "unreservedly" stand against western democracies in any dispute "involving the legitimate rights" of the Arab world.

He defended Syria (and Egypt) for accepting Soviet arms because they were "in constant fear" of "acts of aggression" from Israel—the Jewish republic which Arabs bitterly oppose.

At first glance, Lebanon seems to be trying to take both sides of an issue. Actually, friends point out, Malik has long been friendly to the United States and other western democracies. He is believed to be sincere in his declarations against communism.

His friendly words for fellow Arabs were natural and, it is argued, were necessary in an effort to pave the way for compromises which might assure peace in the Middle East. Whether Lebanon can act as a mediator and help to end Soviet Union influence in the troubled area remains to be seen.

One thing is certain. The Lebanese people want to keep the freedom they have enjoyed only in recent years. Long under Turkey, Lebanon was placed under French rule after World War I. The country has been an independent republic—with a president and premier—since World War II.

With an area of only 4,000 square miles, Lebanon is smaller than Connecticut—which, with 5,009 square miles, ranks 46th in size among our states. Lebanon is situated on the Mediterranean Sea between Syria and Israel.

Mountain ranges run along eastern and western borders. Between the mountains is a high, fertile valley. Fruits, olives, tobacco, and cotton are

important farm crops. Silk and cotton are produced, and oil from other Arab lands is refined.

The little country is an important banking center. It serves as banker for much of the Middle East, just as Switzerland serves the same role for Europeans of many lands.

The population of Lebanon is 1,425,000 and, in general, the people are better educated than those of other Arab lands. About four-fifths of the Lebanese can read and write. Many speak English or French as well as their native Arabic. Income per person averages \$258 a year, which is high for an Arab nation.

About half of the population lives in cities and towns, and the other half in rural areas.

Whereas most people of other Middle Eastern countries are Moslems, the Lebanese are almost equally divided between the Moslem and Christian religions.

Beirut, the capital, is a busy commercial center, seaport, and airport. Its population is 450,000. With good shops and office buildings and main streets crowded with cars, much of the city seems quite modern.

Within Lebanon, one may find some wonders of the ancient world. There are still a few of the famous Cedars of Lebanon. King Solomon is said to have used such trees in building his temple. Part of a great temple, built during the 2nd century as a symbol of Roman domination, is another point of interest that tourists like to see.

Such historical sights draw many foreign tourists every year.

—By TOM HAWKINS



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

## Your Vocabulary

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

1. Defeat in this election would certainly cause the *demise* (dē-mīz') of the party. (a) death (b) reform (c) improvement

2. He refused to be *coerced* (kō-ersd') into obeying their commands. (a) persuaded (b) bribed (c) forced (d) led

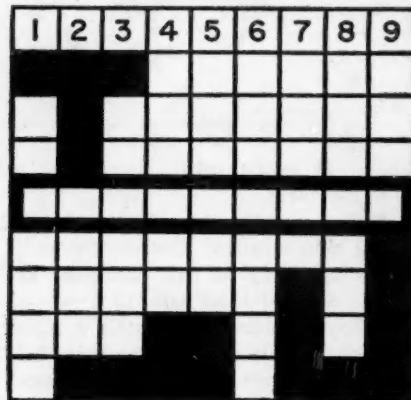
3. The activities of a few leaders brought the whole organization into *disrepute* (dis-rē-pūt'). (a) financial trouble (b) disgrace (c) national recognition (d) the public spotlight

4. The attempt to make a *pariah* (pā-rī'ā) of the new nation had few supporters. (a) enemy (b) hero (c) outcast (d) friend

5. The new king says he will form a *coalition* (kō-ū-līsh'ūn) cabinet. (a) temporary (b) new (c) opposition (d) combined-party

6. On the basis of new evidence the Attorney General asked that the *indictment* (in-dīt'mēnt) be dismissed. (a) prisoner (b) formal accusation (c) vicious rumor (d) penalty

7. *Dire* (dīr) results were predicted if the opposition party won the election. (a) terrible (b) favorable (c) immediate (d) unusual



### CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell something that is valuable to have.

1. Asia has the world's highest mountain, Mt. \_\_\_\_\_

2. The huge continent also has the world's lowest land, the shores of the \_\_\_\_\_ Sea.

3. Last name of Soviet Union's well-known general, recently ousted from his post as defense minister.

4. President of the Philippines who seeks an election victory at the polls on Tuesday.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is latest of Asian lands to win independence.

6. Capital of Connecticut.

7. The Middle Eastern land of \_\_\_\_\_ seems close to becoming a Soviet satellite.

8. The United States participates with Britain and other nations in the \_\_\_\_\_ Plan for helping underdeveloped Asian lands.

9. A young Massachusetts attorney \_\_\_\_\_ (last name) did much in the 1800's to advance the idea of education for all Americans.

### Last Week

HORIZONTAL: satellite. VERTICAL: 1. Far Side; 2. gravity; 3. Atlanta; 4. Rogers; 5. Holaday; 6. McElroy; 7. Galileo; 8. Guatemala; 9. Magellan.



# Conflict in Asia

(Continued from page 1)

reported from the Persian Gulf area.

On this vast continent, running from the same latitude as northern Canada to that of Brazil, almost every kind of landscape and climate is found. Variety is the keynote of Asia.

**Asia's millions.** When Romulo mentioned his continent's "billion human beings," he actually was underestimating the population. More than half the world's people live in Asia. A recent estimate places the population at 1,520,000,000. For every man, woman, and child in the United States, there are 9 Asians.

When you hear the term, *Asian*, of whom do you think? The dark-haired, wiry people of Japan and China? The small, brown-skinned folk of southeastern Asia? Or do you picture, perhaps, the natives of India, the hooded Arabs of western Asia, or the Slavic peoples of Siberia?

The fact is that there are dozens of groups in Asia with different languages, customs, and general appear-



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

ance. It would take many pages to classify them.

**Living conditions.** Though there are a few wealthy Asians, the great majority living on this continent are poor. Most of them exist by means of small-scale farming or cattle raising.

Rice, wheat, and other grains are the chief food crops. But almost everywhere, the supply of home-grown food fails to meet the demand. Despite Asia's great expanse, less than 10 per cent of it is cultivated. Mountains, deserts, and arctic plains cover much of the continent.

Most Asians live in small villages, although there are a number of big cities in such countries as India, China, and Japan. A good many city people—especially in Japan—work in factories, but in most of the countries, industries are not well developed.

Sixty per cent of Asians, it is estimated, cannot read or write. Disease and poor nutrition are widespread. Average life span is probably not more than 50, as compared to 70 in the United States.

Conditions vary a great deal, it should be noted, from country to country. For example, Japan's literacy record and life span are almost equal to those of the United States. But less modernized, poor countries like India, Indonesia, Red China, and Pakistan offset the good record of Japan and a few other nations.

**Independent lands.** At the close of World War II, about half of Asia's people were under foreign rule. As the conflict ended, native leaders stepped up independence demands.

Long before the war, the United States had promised the Philippines their freedom. It was granted on schedule in 1946. Later, the British withdrew from India, Burma, and Ceylon, and only a few months ago granted independence to Malaya.

The French and Dutch resisted nationalist demands for a time, but were forced to give in. The new government of Indonesia replaced the colonial rulers of the Dutch Indies. Three new nations—Laos, Cambodia, and Viet Nam—were set up in what had formerly been French Indochina. (Later Viet Nam was split into free-world and communist areas.)

Today only a few small regions are still under colonial rule. They include Britain's colonies of Hong Kong, Singapore, Sarawak, North Borneo, and Aden, and certain British protectorates around the Persian Gulf. Portugal has a few tiny holdings.

Siberia, of course, is part of the Soviet Union and thus controlled by Moscow. It's a thinly populated region (only about 38,000,000 people in an area twice the size of our 48 states). The inhabitants include Eskimos and Mongolians, as well as many Russians exiled there as enemies of the Soviet government or as actual criminals. In more recent years, Moscow has encouraged considerable numbers of younger people to go to Siberia in order to help develop it.

**Three groups.** The global conflict between democracy and communism has split the nations of Asia into 3 camps:

(1) Almost half of Asia's people are under communist control. Over the past 10 years, the Reds have taken over the mainland of China, North Korea, and North Viet Nam. They had earlier taken over Outer Mongolia. Siberia, as we have pointed out, is governed as part of the Soviet Union.

(2) Members of a second group of nations work closely with the United States and our allies. In the Far East, our main friends are Japan, the Philippines, Taiwan, and South Korea. In southern Asia, Thailand, Malaya, and Pakistan are the principal countries siding with the free-world lands.

Among the nations that generally cooperate with us in the Middle East are Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Israel, and Saudi Arabia. (See the accompanying map for a complete list of Asian nations which side with us.)

(3) Members of another group of countries claim they will not side with either the western democracies or the communist nations in the global struggle. India, Indonesia, Burma, and Ceylon are major countries in this "neutral" group. Certain Arab nations of the Middle East lean strongly toward this bloc. Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister, is generally regarded as leader of the "neutrals."

**Curbing communism.** In recent years, the United States has tried to check the Red advance in Asia.

Our most notable action was support of the United Nations in Korea—a communist-inspired conflict that cost more than 33,000 American lives. We have defense pacts with Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and the Philippines, and belong to the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), an 8-nation group formed to halt the Red advance into the lands south of China.

Under the Eisenhower Doctrine, we have offered to go to the aid of Middle East lands that request our help. We have supplied arms to many of our Asian allies.

We maintain defense bases in South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey. Britain has bases in her holdings. We are convinced that these military outposts, not far from the Soviet Union, are a major factor in keeping Russia from attempting new aggression.

Our government is also trying to help many of Asia's non-communist lands to become more stable and prosperous, so that they can stand up to communism. We have helped in boosting farm output, in setting up schools, in creating better health conditions, and in other ways. We have cooperated with Great Britain and other countries in the Colombo Plan, a development program for southern Asia (see note on page 6).

**Understanding Asians.** What—to borrow the phrase of Carlos Romulo—"makes Asians tick"?

Most Asians feel an intense national pride. They are determined that their countries shall never again come under colonial domination. Since the colonial powers were western nations, many Asians still look upon the west with more suspicion than they do upon communist lands.

Asians want a better life. They want sufficient food, clothing, and shelter for their families. They want to share more than they have up to now in the natural wealth of their countries.

In some of the newly independent lands, there is rising dissatisfaction over the failure to improve living conditions faster. Since the governments of most of these countries are modeled after those of the western nations, resentment has in some cases been directed at democracy. Communists take advantage of this situation by telling the people that communism, not democracy, is the quickest way to a better life.

In trying to understand the Asians' way of thinking, one must always remember, too, that the vast majority of the people are not skilled at recognizing propaganda. The changes of the twentieth century have been thrust upon them so rapidly in recent years that many of these people are thoroughly confused by the conflicting claims of the free world and the communists. They are easily swayed by ambitious and ruthless politicians who want to take advantage of poverty and misery to strengthen their own positions.

**America's policy.** Can we keep the rest of Asia from falling to the communists? Many observers feel that the answer to that question lies in our future relations with the "neutral" lands of southern Asia and the Middle East.

Some feel that we are unwise to cultivate close relations with these countries so long as they stick to a neutral policy. They say:

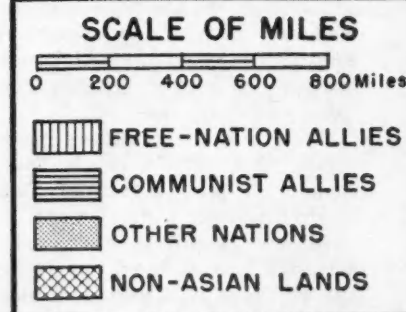
"We must make it plain to the neutral lands that they're to side with us in the global struggle or not expect help of any kind from us. After all, our stand against communism is helping these countries from being taken over by the Reds.

"The limited amount of financial aid that we send to Asia should go to the countries that have loyally sided with us—Pakistan, Taiwan, the Philippines, and others. Unless the neutral nations agree to work with us in a similar manner, we'll be better off to work only with proven friends."

Others think we must go ahead cultivating friendly relations with the

(Concluded on page 7)

## GIANT CONTINENT



VAST ASIA is the world's largest continent. About 1,520,000,000 people—more than all the nations have achieved independence during the



# CONTINENT OF ASIA

NORTH POLE



Covering 17,000,000 square miles, it takes up one-third the land area of the globe. The Asian portion of the Soviet Union alone is more than twice the size of the United States. More than one-half of the world's population—make their homes in Asia. China and India are the most heavily populated countries. Approximately half of the continent's 30 countries have been in the past dozen years. Today this region is the principal area of conflict in the struggle between western democracy and communism.

DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON



# The Story of the Week

## Philippine Elections

From the car-jammed streets of Manila (capital of the Philippines) to little jungle villages of bamboo shacks, the name of Ramon Magsaysay echoes across the Philippines as the island nation prepares for elections to be held tomorrow, November 12.

There is no candidate named Ramon Magsaysay on the Filipino ballots, for the popular President of the island country was killed in an airplane crash last spring. But each candidate for public office in the Philippines is trying to convince the voters that he is best qualified to continue the policies of the late Magsaysay.

In tomorrow's balloting, Philippine voters will choose a President and Vice President, as well as members of the land's Congress. Many local offices will also be filled.



Carlos Garcia

Two leading contenders for the Presidency are Nationalist Carlos Garcia and Liberal José Yulo. Garcia was Vice President under Magsaysay and has served as head of the Philippine government since the latter's death. Yulo is a businessman and sugar planter. Both men are pro-American in their views.

One of the major issues in the lively election campaign has to do with poverty in the Philippines. Opponents of Garcia charge that the Nationalists have done very little to improve living conditions in the island country. Garcia contends that a great deal has already been accomplished along this line, and that continued Nationalist rule is needed to finish the job.

## Basic Research

If we are to keep Russia from overtaking us in the development of new weapons and in the conquest of space, we must put more emphasis on basic scientific research.

That idea was expressed not long ago in a report to the President by the National Science Foundation (NSF)—a group of leading scientists who advise top government officials.

Basic research scientists search for new theories and principles. They don't give too much thought as to just how their discoveries will be used. Applied scientists then make use of the newly developed principles in turning out inventions or in solving some specific engineering problem.

For instance, a basic scientist might do research work on cosmic rays which come from the sun. The applied scientist might then use the information gained by his colleague to perfect a metal or some other substance to shield space travelers of the future from the deadly rays.

In the past, we have devoted much more time and money to applied research than to basic scientific inquiry, particularly in projects relating to defense. It has been felt by certain officials that basic research is a waste of time and money because it doesn't involve work with practical devices. The National Science Foundation points out, however, that most of our inventions are based on ideas devel-

oped by scientists who deal in general study and theory.

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Neil McElroy has restored around \$170,000,000 in basic research funds that had been slashed from the budget by his predecessor, Charles Wilson.

## Science Contest

Are you interested in science? Would you like to win a college scholarship in a scientific field? If your answer is "yes" to both of these questions, you may want to enter the Seventeenth Annual Science Talent Search competition being conducted by the Science Clubs of America.

Winners will receive expense-paid trips to Washington, D. C., and college scholarships donated by the Westinghouse Electric Company. A total of \$34,250 in awards and scholarships is being offered. Top prize is a 4-year, \$7,500 scholarship.

The contest is for high school seniors. Examinations will be given throughout the country during December. Participants also must write a 1,000-word report on a special science project.

For further information, consult your science teacher or write to Science Clubs of America, 1719 N Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

## Moscow and Syria

Syria is stepping deeper into the lair of the big Russian Bear. The pro-Red Syrian government has just signed a trade and assistance agreement with Moscow, which will bring a host of additional Soviet technicians and agents into the Middle Eastern land.

Under the agreement, Moscow promises to lend Syria around \$100,000,000 over a long period of time. Russia says she will help the Syrians

build dams, irrigation systems, railroads, and other similar projects. Syria, in turn, has agreed to sell many of her goods to the Soviets.

The Soviet Union has been gaining influence in Syria ever since that country agreed to buy communist arms some time ago. Red sympathizers have taken over key positions in the Arab land's government.

Meanwhile, the border strife between Syria and nearby Turkey is still unsettled. Goaded on by Moscow, Syria has made far-fetched charges that the Turks plan to invade their Arab neighbor. Other Arab leaders, including Saudi Arabia's King Saud, have been trying to end the Syrian-Turkish border row.

## Soviet Defense Chief

During World War I, a teen-aged Russian machine gunner was decorated by his government for bravery in action against the Germans. The soldier, who despite his youth had already won a reputation as a fearless fighter, was Rodion Malinovsky.

Today, that World War I gunner is boss of the gigantic Soviet war machine. He became Russia's Defense Minister late last month in place of Marshal Georgi Zhukov.

Malinovsky, now 59, worked as a farm laborer in his youth. While fighting in World War I, he decided to make the army his career. When the communists staged a revolt against the Russian government in 1917, he fought for the Reds. From then on, he rose rapidly in the ranks of the newly established Red Army.

Malinovsky won new honors during World War II and attained the rank of field marshal. He directed the Soviet offensive against Nazi German invaders in southern Russia, and took command of Moscow's Far Eastern forces toward the end of the war. He



MARSHAL RODION MALINOVSKY  
New Soviet Defense Minister

held the latter command until he was named Defense Minister a short time ago.

It isn't known whether Malinovsky is more or less in favor of warlike policies than was his predecessor as Red Army boss. However, some observers feel that Zhukov is a much more cautious man than is the new Defense Minister. In fact, it is believed that Malinovsky master-minded the communist fight against South Korean and United Nations forces during the Korean War of the early 1950's.

## Radio

A special radio program will be presented November 14 as part of a year-long celebration honoring the 100th year since the birth of Theodore Roosevelt, President from 1901 to 1909. The program, which will be on the air from 8:05 to 9:00 EST, on NBC, is entitled "They Knew Theodore Roosevelt." It is one of a series of sketches on leading personalities called "Biographies in Sound."

## Colombo Plan

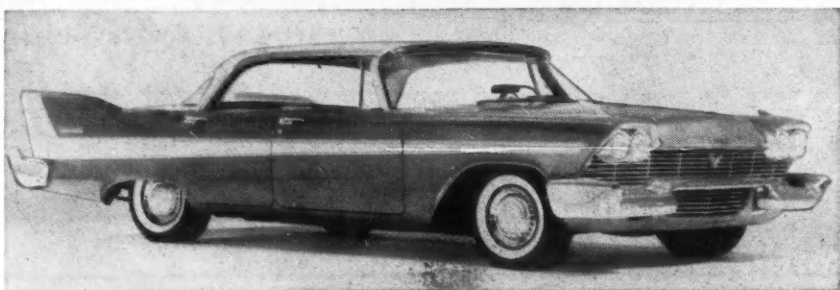
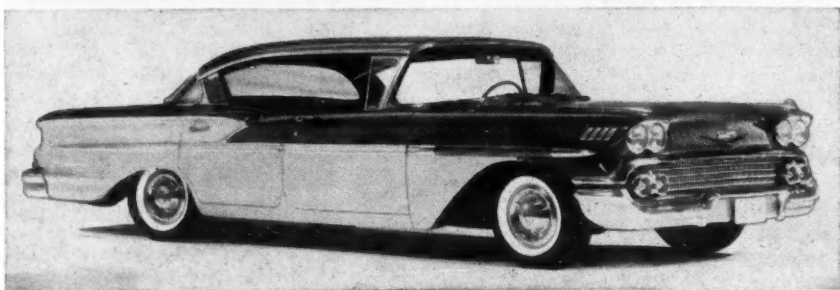
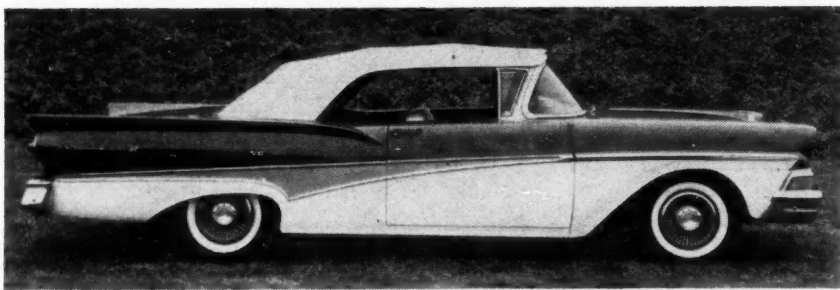
Many Americans are only slightly familiar with the Colombo Plan. But to inhabitants of certain Asian lands, the plan means the difference between sickness and health, poverty and plenty.

The Colombo Plan was organized in 1950 by Britain and other Commonwealth countries to help improve living conditions in Southeast Asia. The idea was named after Colombo, Ceylon, because that is where the first meeting of the group took place.

Over the years, a number of nations, including the United States, joined the plan. Today, in addition to Britain and the United States, members include Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Laos, Japan, Malaya, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and South Viet Nam, plus certain British colonies in the Pacific.

Member nations are generally divided into 2 groups: those who receive outside aid, and those who contribute funds and technical know-how to others. Certain members contribute as well as receive aid. For the most part, Asian members of the plan receive help, while the other nations are donors.

Colombo Plan countries have already spent over 5 billion dollars on



1958 MODELS of popular U. S. cars (from top): Ford, Chevrolet, and Plymouth. Ford's 1957 car led in this year's sales race; Chevrolet was 2nd; and Plymouth 3rd.



projects to irrigate farm lands, provide electric power, improve farming methods, and fight disease. Uncle Sam has contributed around 2 billion dollars to help Colombo members.

Last month, Colombo representatives met in Saigon, South Viet Nam, to plan new improvement projects for Asian lands. Members also agreed to continue the Colombo project at least through 1961. The plan was originally scheduled to expire this year.

### What Next, Moscow?

The free world is still trying to learn what effect, if any, the dismissal late last month of Marshal Georgi Zhukov as Soviet Defense Minister will have on Red global policies.

So far, there appears to be no indication that Zhukov's dismissal was caused by a dispute among Red leaders over what kind of foreign or military policies Moscow should follow. On the contrary, most experts on Soviet affairs feel that Zhukov was ousted from his post largely as a result of an internal power struggle.

Nikita Khrushchev, boss of Russia's Communist Party, apparently looked upon Zhukov as a serious rival for Soviet leadership. Zhukov has been extremely popular among the Russians and Khrushchev probably felt that, with the Red Army behind him, the military hero might have gained top power in Moscow. For that reason, it is widely felt, Khrushchev struck down his rival.

Also, Khrushchev apparently wanted Zhukov and his associates to engage in continuous propaganda to make true communists out of Red Army members. According to reports from Moscow, Zhukov refused to do as much along this line as the Communist Party boss wanted him to do.

Now Khrushchev appears to be well on his way toward becoming the absolute boss of Russia, much as the late Joseph Stalin had been before him. Both men rose to power as head of Russia's Communist Party.

Though the Zhukov incident is regarded as an internal problem, it may affect Moscow's overseas relations. Some observers fear that Khrushchev,



NO, THEY'RE NOT from outer space. These British workers wear special clothing for protection while inspecting a damaged atomic reactor, from which radioactive dust escaped. There'll be need for more and more inspections as the number of nuclear plants for use by industry is increased.

in an effort to convince the world that Moscow hasn't been weakened by its domestic troubles, might become more harsh and warlike in his dealings with other nations.

As for Zhukov, Moscow says he has been given a minor military job.

### Meeting in Paris

One of the biggest meetings of top world leaders in nearly a decade will be held in Paris beginning December 16. President Eisenhower and the heads of other member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are expected to attend the parley.

The NATO gathering will be the first meeting of the defense organization's top leaders since it was founded in 1949. It will be President Eisenhower's first trip to Europe since 1955, when he met with British, French, and Russian leaders in Switzerland.

At the Paris conference, leaders of the 15 NATO countries will take a close look at the defense organization's present strength and plans for the future. They will be particularly concerned with ways in which the member nations can cooperate more closely in the field of developing new weapons

and other scientific research related to defense.

The NATO members, in addition to the United States, include: Canada, Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, and West Germany.

In a forthcoming issue of this paper we shall discuss NATO at length.

### This and That

Turkey's Republican Party leader, Ismet Inonu, has called for a recount of ballots in areas where he lost to the opposition Democratic Party. Inonu claims that he lost out in certain election districts because of "fraudulent practices" of his opponents.

Democratic Party leaders angrily deny Inonu's charges, and election results aren't likely to be changed by a second counting of ballots. In the election, held late last month, the Democrats won a sweeping victory—thus continuing Prime Minister Adnan Menderes in power.

Russia's proposal that global disarmament talks be moved from a special 12-nation United Nations group to the UN General Assembly is being coolly received by most members of the world organization.

The United States and other opponents of the idea argue that the Soviets want to move the arms reduction talks to the entire UN membership merely in order for them to have a larger audience for their propaganda on this subject. We contend that disarmament can be achieved only if the major powers, including Russia, first agree to arms cuts.

### Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) What should Americans do to meet the Soviet scientific threat? (2) Developments inside Eastern Europe.

### References

"Are the Public Schools Doing Their Job?" by John Keats and Herbert Brown, Jr., *Saturday Evening Post*, September 21. Pro and con.

"43 Million and More," *School Life*, October.

"Schools: The Worst Is Over," *Business Week*, September 14.

## Conflict in Asia

(Concluded from page 4)

neutral lands, even though they continue to pursue their middle way. These persons argue:

"Our big goal should be to keep these lands from falling to the communists. If aid from us can help them stay on a neutral path, then it will have been well worthwhile.

"If we take an unyielding stand against the neutral nations, communists will charge that the west is trying to restore colonialism. Even though such a charge is nonsense, uninformed millions in the neutral nations would swallow it, and would be swayed toward communism. We can best achieve our own goal of curbing the Reds by respecting the independence of the neutral lands, by helping them raise living standards, and by refusing to exert pressure on their governments." —By HOWARD SWEET

### ASIAN COUNTRIES Area in Square Miles

Afghanistan.....	250,000
Burma.....	262,000
Cambodia.....	67,500
Ceylon.....	25,332
China.....	3,750,000
India.....	1,175,000
Indonesia.....	580,000
Iran.....	630,000
Iraq.....	171,600
Israel.....	8,000
Japan.....	142,800
Jordan.....	37,300
N. Korea.....	49,000
S. Korea.....	36,000
Laos.....	91,500
Lebanon.....	4,000
Malaya.....	50,690
Mongolian Rep.....	615,000
Nepal.....	55,000
Pakistan.....	365,000
Philippines.....	115,700
Asian Russia.....	6,460,000
Saudi Arabia.....	617,760
Syria.....	71,227
Taiwan.....	13,885
Thailand.....	198,500
Asian Turkey.....	287,117
N. Viet Nam.....	63,360
S. Viet Nam.....	65,726
Yemen.....	75,000

TOTAL..... 16,333,997

### Population

Afghanistan.....	12,250,000
Burma.....	19,500,000
Cambodia.....	4,358,000
Ceylon.....	8,600,000
China.....	582,600,000
India.....	372,700,000
Indonesia.....	82,000,000
Iran.....	21,146,000
Iraq.....	5,200,000
Israel.....	1,872,000
Japan.....	90,000,000
Jordan.....	1,470,000
N. Korea.....	9,000,000
S. Korea.....	21,500,000
Laos.....	1,425,000
Lebanon.....	1,425,000
Malaya.....	6,058,000
Mongolian Rep.....	1,000,000
Nepal.....	8,500,000
Pakistan.....	84,000,000
Philippines.....	22,650,000
Asian Russia.....	38,400,000
Saudi Arabia.....	7,000,000
Syria.....	3,906,000
Taiwan.....	9,183,000
Thailand.....	20,686,000
Asian Turkey.....	19,308,441
N. Viet Nam.....	12,500,000
S. Viet Nam.....	11,500,000
Yemen.....	4,500,000

TOTAL..... 1,484,237,441

These figures do not take into account small dependent areas in Asia.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

Brown: Has your son's education proved of any real value?

Black: Yes, indeed. It's entirely cured his mother of bragging about him.

★

Ken: My barber and tailor have formed a band.

Len: What kind of music do they play?

Ken: Clip-sew.

★

College boy wires to brother: "Have failed 5 subjects. Prepare dad."

Brother wires back: "Dad prepared. Prepare yourself."

★

"Okay, men!" the sergeant bellowed to the paratroop recruits. "Prepare for practice jumps!"

One by one, they hit the silk, jumping from the plane, until the last man readied himself.

"Hold it, Buster!" roared the sarge. "You're not wearing a parachute."

"That's all right, sir," replied the recruit cheerfully. "It's just a practice jump."

"Can you tell me how to avoid falling hair?"

"Yes, jump to one side."

★

Sign in a grocery store: We have a deal with the bank. They don't sell groceries and we don't cash checks.



"Are you looking for something, boys?"



## Career for Tomorrow - - Teachers Are Needed

**M**ANY of the duties of teachers are well known to all of us. They teach "something"—a skill, facts, attitudes, or a specialized subject. But the work of teachers does not stop here—they perform a variety of tasks.

If you decide to become a teacher, you are likely to spend between 20 and 30 hours a week working directly with students in the classroom. You may spend 15 to 20 additional hours in carrying out such duties as talking to parents, counseling students, grading papers, and working on a variety of community and educational projects.

Many teachers, especially those in high school, spend part of their time supervising student club meetings, athletic events, and similar activities. Furthermore, all teachers attend faculty meetings and professional get-togethers to keep up with developments in their field.

A large number of college teachers spend only about 15 hours a week in the classroom. But they generally devote more time to class preparation and research work than do other teachers.

In addition to classroom teachers, there are specialists who work with handicapped children. Others are especially trained in guidance work.

**Qualifications.** To be successful in teaching, you will need patience, tact, understanding, and a real interest in, and liking for, young people. Of course, you also must have a thorough knowledge of the subject matter you are to teach.

**Preparation.** For both elementary

and high school teaching, you will need 4 years or more of college work. College teachers are usually required to have a Ph. D. degree, requiring 3 to 4 years' study in addition to the regular 4-year course that all teachers take.

**Job outlook.** There are many more openings than there are persons quali-



**WHILE** the majority of teachers today are women, an increasing number of men are entering the profession

fied to teach, and the prospects are that jobs will become even more plentiful in the years to come. Teachers with administrative ability can advance to such positions as principal or superintendent of schools.

**Earnings.** Salaries depend upon training, type of school in which you teach, and the part of the nation where you are employed. Beginning teachers in some rural areas may earn as little

as \$2,000 a year. In the larger cities salaries go up to \$8,000 or more annually, though they are usually between \$4,000 and \$6,000.

The average earnings of teachers throughout the nation amounted to \$4,220 in the past school year—about \$200 more than in the previous year, and some \$400 more than in the year before that. Salaries for college instructors are somewhat higher than are those for other teachers.

**Advantages and disadvantages.** The teacher has the satisfaction of knowing that no other occupation is more important than this one. Teachers have the vital responsibility of helping to develop the abilities and personalities of tomorrow's leaders and of people in all walks of life.

While salaries are low as compared to those in professions requiring comparable training, the pay of teachers is slowly edging upward.

Of course, teachers often have to put in a large amount of overtime work without any increase in pay. On the other hand, many of these extra activities, such as directing youth groups, can be interesting and stimulating.

By your own observation and by talking with teachers, you should be able to decide whether you think this is a good field for you to enter.

**Further information.** Talk to your teacher or principal. You can also get material by writing to the Future Teachers of America, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

—By ANTON BERLE

## Historical Background - - - Schools in U. S.

**H**AD you been a teen-ager in the early days of this country, you probably would not have gone to school. That doesn't mean you would have been free to do as you pleased. Very likely you would have worked 10 or 12 hours a day in a factory. Or, had you lived on a farm, you would have been in the fields from sunup to sundown.

There were some efforts to give young people an education even in colonial times. A few went to schools run by the churches. Sons and daughters of wealthy parents often went to England to school, or had private tutors at home.

Many early colonists did not think that even reading was worthwhile for everybody. Governor Berkeley of Virginia stated in 1671 that he was happy "there are no free schools, for learning has brought disobedience and heresy into the world." Education for girls was especially frowned upon.

About 1642, the colonial legislators of Massachusetts ordered every town to see that the young were given some schooling. Emphasis, however, was mostly on the teaching of trades so that everyone would be trained to work.

Connecticut was a pioneer in making education general. It passed a law in 1813 requiring that all the thousands of children working in factories be taught to read and write. Massachusetts adopted a similar law a short time later. A few schools were established and maintained by taxes. The first real steps toward making it

possible for young people to "get a little learning" were under way.

Horace Mann, a young lawyer in Massachusetts, did a great deal to advance the idea of education for all. Riding on horseback over his state's muddy roads to talk with people in many communities, he campaigned for a compulsory education law. Massachusetts adopted such a law in the 1850's. It required everyone between



**BOSTON LATIN SCHOOL**, founded over 300 years ago, was probably this country's first high school

the ages of 8 and 14 to go to school—but for only 12 weeks in each year.

Slowly the idea of free, public education spread throughout the United States. The deluge of immigrants pouring into the nation's cities in the middle 1800's presented a problem in education that could be met only by public schools. Labor leaders fought for schools where the workingman's children might be educated. Their efforts, along with the work of others, laid the foundation for the great net-

work of public schools we have in our nation today.

The early schools taught little more than the 3 R's—reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic. The classroom seats were uncomfortable, and the young scholars copied out their lessons under the watchful eye of a strict teacher. A glance up, to catch the eye of a pretty girl or to see whether it had begun to rain, might bring the teacher's switch down across the knuckles.

As the schools have grown in number and in size, the curriculum has been greatly expanded. For instance, high schools now give training in such lines as typing, bookkeeping, scientific farming, cooking, and printing, to mention but a few. Present-day schools also seek to develop an appreciation of music, drama, and other arts in the effort to enable young people to get more enjoyment from their leisure time (see page 1 article on education). —By TOM HAWKINS

### Pronunciations

Adnan Menderes—äd'nän mēn'dēr-ēs  
Beirut—bay-rōōt  
Carlos Garcia—kär'lōs gār-sē'ā  
Carlos Romulo—kär'lōs raw'mōō-lō  
Georgi Zhukov—gē-aw'r'gī zhōō'kōf  
Ismet Inonu—īs-mēt' ē'nuh-nyōō'  
Jawaharlal Nehru—juh-wā-hur-lāl' nē'-rōō  
José Yulo—hō-zā' yōō'lō  
Malik—māl'ik  
Ramon Magsaysay—rā-mawn' mäg-sī-sī  
Rodion Malinovsky—rō-dyōn mā-lī-nawf'ski

## News Quiz

### Education Week

1. People in school make up about what per cent of the American population—10, 18, 25, or 40?
2. From the standpoint of national strength, explain why it is important for schools to emphasize (1) science and technology, and (2) citizenship.
3. With respect to the percentages of young people who attend high school, describe the change that has occurred since 1890.
4. What do recent estimates indicate about the money value of a complete high school education?
5. Through the years, what has happened to the number and variety of courses that the schools offer? Tell about the controversy that has arisen over this point.
6. About how much are the American people now spending annually on education? Give arguments for and against a still greater outlay.

### Discussion

1. In your opinion, do today's schools adequately serve the needs of our country and its young people? What improvements, if any, would you suggest? Explain your position.
2. On the basis of your present knowledge, do you or do you not believe that America's total outlay for education should be increased? Why or why not?
3. Do you or do you not favor large-scale federal aid to schools? Give reasons for your answer.

### Spotlight on Asia

1. In what sense—according to Carlos Romulo—is the United States "an underdeveloped area"?
2. Explain this statement: "Variety is the keynote of Asia."
3. Describe living conditions on the world's biggest continent.
4. Name the principal lands there that have achieved independence since World War II.
5. Into what 3 camps has the cold war divided Asia?
6. How has the U. S. tried to check the Red advance on that continent?
7. What are some of the main factors that shape the thinking of Asians?
8. Give pros and cons on whether the United States should try to cultivate close relations with Asia's neutral nations.

### Discussion

1. What specific steps do you believe might be taken to promote better understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia? Explain.
2. Do you or do you not think that we should insist that Asian lands line up firmly on our side in the cold war as a condition of our helping them raise living standards? Give reasons.

### Miscellaneous

1. Who are 2 leading candidates for President of the Philippines?
2. In what way is Moscow tightening its hold on Syria?
3. Why does the National Science Foundation recommend that we put more emphasis on basic scientific research? What is meant by this term?
4. Tell something about Rodion Malinovsky.
5. For what purpose was the Colombo Plan organized? How many member countries can you name?
6. Discuss the views of experts on Soviet affairs with respect to the dismissal of Georgi Zhukov as Russian Defense Minister.
7. Briefly explain the attitude of Lebanon toward Russia and free nations.
8. Name 2 states that pioneered in public education.

### Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (a) death; 2. (c) forced; 3. (b) disgrace; 4. (c) outcast; 5. (d) combined-party; (6) (b) formal accusation; 7. (a) terrible.